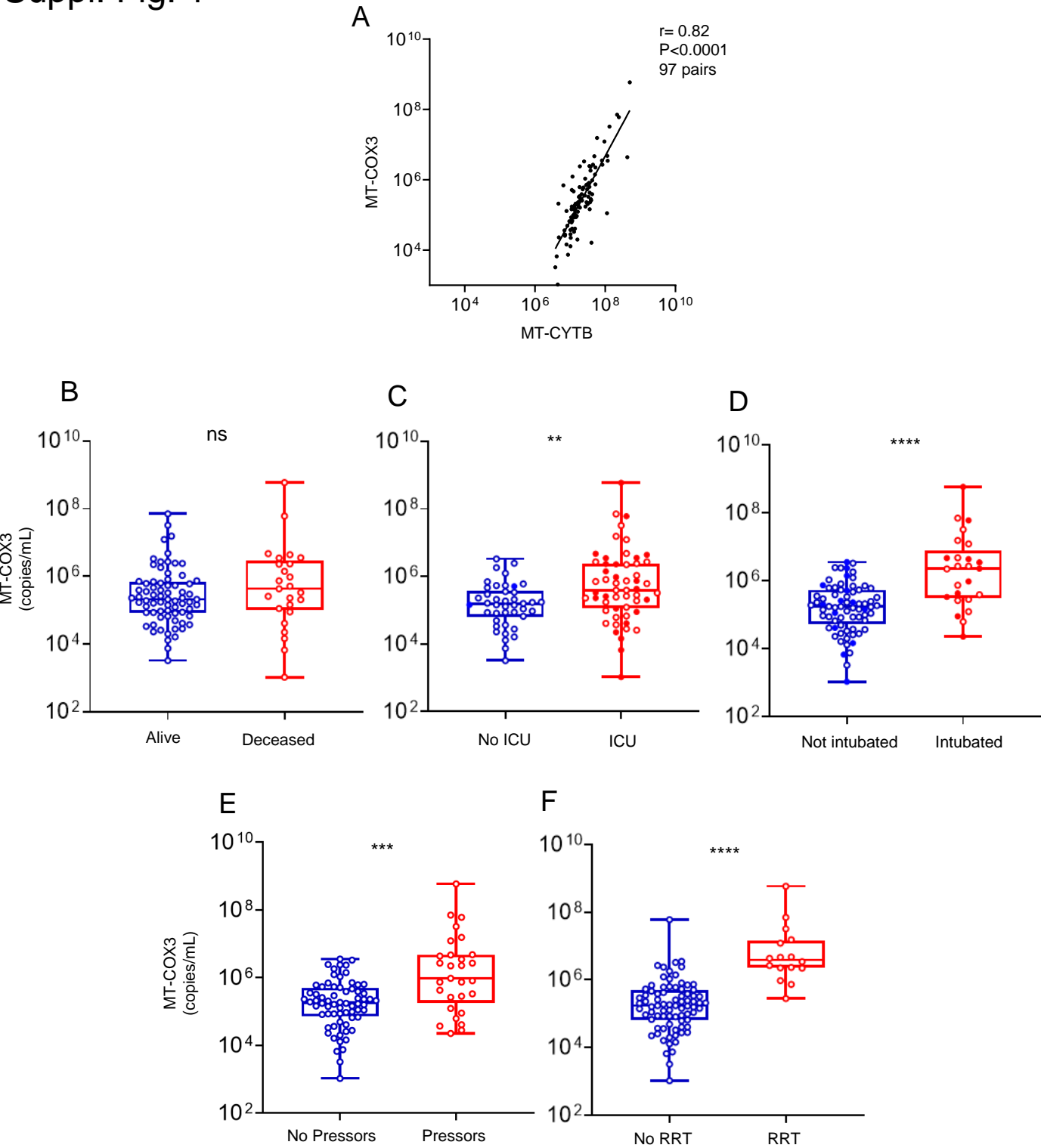
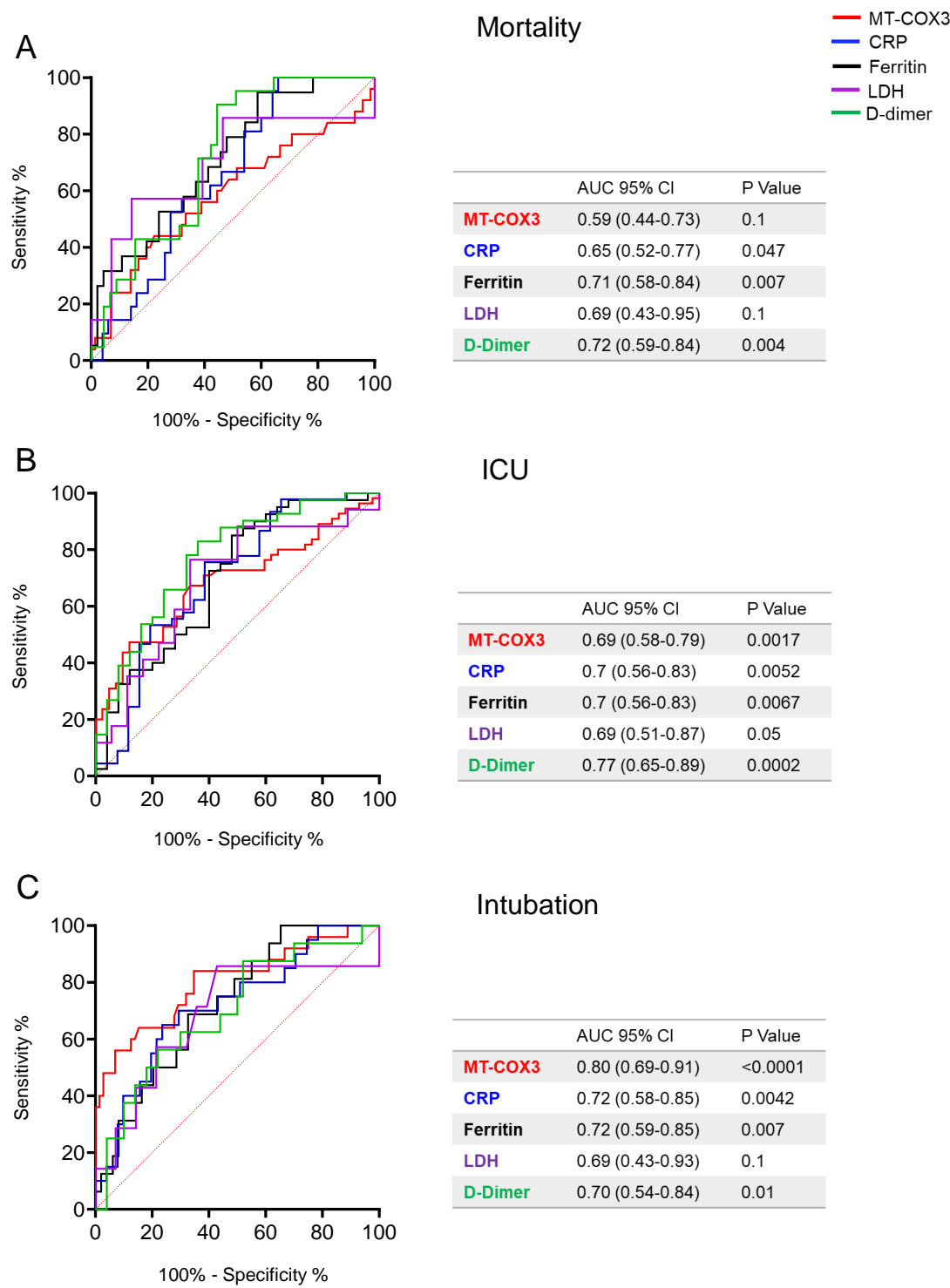


Suppl. Fig. 1



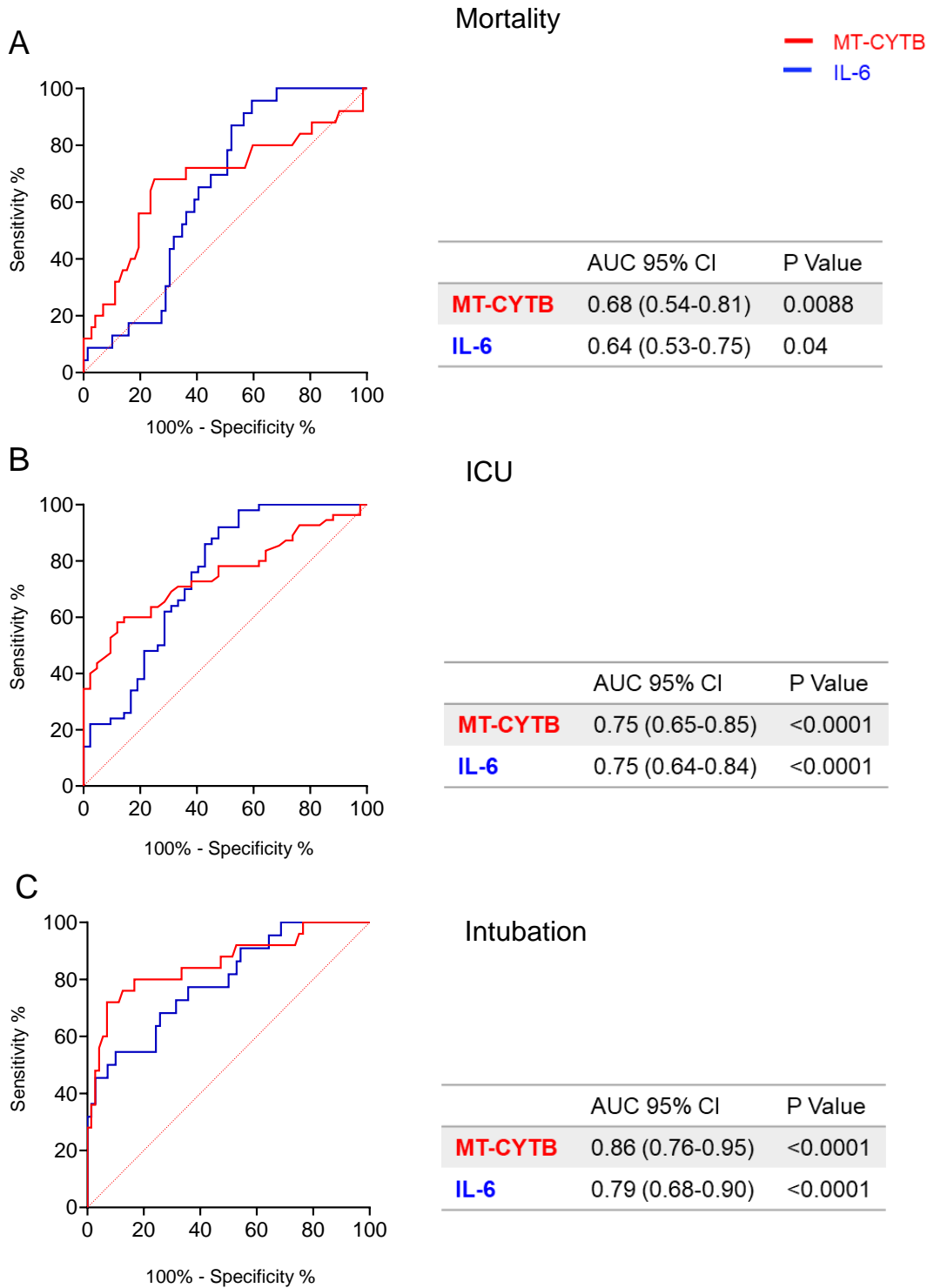
Suppl. Fig. 1. Comparable trends observed using MT-COX3 as an independent measure of MT-DNA. (A) Scatter plot showing the correlation between MT-CYTB and MT-COX3 measurements. The degree of correlation was assessed using Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient test. Box and whiskers plots of MT-COX3 levels in relation to (B) mortality status, (C) ICU admission, (D) intubation, (E) vasopressors and (F) Renal Replacement (RRT) in COVID-19 patients. In (C) and (D) the empty dots are for alive patients and the shaded dots are for deceased patients. Statistical significance was determined using Mann-Whitney U Test (** $P < .01$, *** $P < .001$ **** $P < .0001$).

Suppl. Fig. 2



Suppl. Fig. 2. Comparison of the predictive values of MT-COX3 with current clinically used biomarkers of disease severity in COVID-19 patients. Blood samples for determination of biomarker levels were collected within 24 hours from hospital presentation. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves in predicting the outcome (A) mortality, (B) admission to ICU and (C) Intubation based on MT-COX3 (red), reactive C protein (CRP) (blue), Ferritin (black), Lactic acid dehydrogenase (LDH) (purple) and D-Dimer (green) levels. Area under the curve (AUC) with 95% CI and P values for the different biomarkers are summarized in the corresponding tables.

Suppl. Fig. 3



Suppl. Fig. 3. Comparison between the predictive values of MT-CYTB and IL-6 over outcomes of disease severity in COVID-19 patients. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves in predicting the outcome (A) mortality, (B) admission to ICU and (C) Intubation based on MT-CYTB (red) and IL-6 (blue). Area under the curve (AUC) with 95% CI and P values are summarized in the corresponding tables.